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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DEFENSE PROGRAM OF INTEREST TO CANNERS

Army Expanding Chicago Purchases—Association Active with Advisory Commission

While any direct impact of the defense program upon the canning industry has thus far been limited, a number of developments last week may be of interest to members of the industry. It will be recalled that the work of the Association, in maintaining close contact with the many governmental agencies, responsible for the preparedness program, has been carried on since September 1939 under three divisions: In the first place, the Washington staff has maintained close relations with the development and expansion of purchases of foodstuffs by the Army and Navy. Second, there has been developed a close coordination of industry and Association activities with the work of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Lastly, the Administrative Council has continued its studies and formulated recommendations designed to protect the commercial position of individual canners and the industry as a whole from any undue disturbance arising out of both the outbreak of hostilities abroad and the domestic defense program.

Army to Continue to Buy on Bids Through Chicago Depot

The Association was informed last week that in order to meet the requirements of its expanded personnel and the expected mobilization for training of the National Guard, the Army plans immediately to expand its purchases of substantive rations. Even though in other fields buying by negotiated contracts rather than competitive bids has been carried on, it is stated that the Army will continue to purchase on competitive bids alone. Invitations and specifications on all orders, irrespective of size, will be handled through the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. Major Paul P. Logan, Quartermaster Corps, who, in his M-Day address at the last convention paid tribute to the services rendered by the Association and the industry in the World War, has suggested that those canners interested in supplying the military establishment should address their inquiries to the Chicago Quartermaster Depot in order that they may receive information as to invitations for bids on requisite supplies of canned foods.

In addition to expanding its buying of items now included in Army rations, the military authorities are experimenting with new processes and with new types of rations. Many of these, such as the new type C Army ration, will consist of canned foods in various combinations. The technical services of the Association have been made available for cooperation in this work.

Advisory Commission Working with Trade Associations

As reported in previous INFORMATION LETTERS, there has been organized as part of the Advisory Commission to the

Council of National Defense a Food Division in which a number of prominent business men in the food field have been asked to serve. At the present time, however, the consideration of foodstuffs by defense officials has been limited to a general survey of the component industries.

Little difficulty in meeting the needs of the expanded Army and the mobilized National Guard is anticipated. With respect to possible controls in the eventuality of war, the Advisory Commission at the present time is merely considering organization plans. In recent conferences between the Association staff and members of the Food Division of the Advisory Commission, it was learned that the Commission desires at present merely to assemble information with respect to food supplies and to avoid insofar as possible any duplication of effort. Defense officials recognize that to a very considerable extent necessary information is already available from official governmental sources. Where government reports do not wholly cover the field, it is believed that trade statistics already assembled by trade associations, having reliable and accepted statistical services, will suffice

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Press Release Issued on Postponement of Final Determination of Canning Seasonality

The Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor has issued the following press release noting that objections filed by labor organizations have postponed a final determination of the question of granting the fresh fruit and vegetable canning industry an additional hours exemption under the wage and hour law.

"Objections filed by labor organizations with Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, have stayed the making final of a determination to grant a 14-weeks partial exemption from the maximum hours provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to fresh fruit and vegetable warehouses, and an additional partial exemption of 14 weeks to fresh fruit and vegetable packing establishments and canneries.

"The last two types of establishment already have such a 14-week exemption by statute. Under administrative regulations, 15 days are allowed for the filing of objections by any interested persons or organizations, to such a determination. Without objection this determination would have automatically become in force on August 8, 1940.

"Objections were filed by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and several of their affiliated unions. The postponement will be in effect until the Administrator has had opportunity to study the objections and decided upon his course in the light of their presentations.

"The objections have no effect on the regulations re-defining the 'area of production' for this industry, which are to become effective October 1, 1940."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DEFENSE PROGRAM OF INTEREST TO CANNERS

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at this time to supplement the official information. At a recent conference with the Washington staff of the Association, the Director of Food Supplies stated that the Commission does not desire that individual members of an industry be approached at this time. Further, it is understood that specific information as to individual companies and plants in the various branches of the food industry will not be needed at this stage of organization.

With respect to canned foods, it is understood that both the Army and the Defense Commission are satisfied that for the present adequate information as to supplies is available, and that in the event of any emergency the services and experienced personnel of the National Canners Association will be available. In fact, most of the information that the Advisory Commission is now seeking was prepared in advance by the Association shortly after the convention held in Chicago last January when plans to this end were formulated.

Much of this data had been assembled in the fall of 1939, after the Administrative Council had met in Washington and considered what part the Association should play when and if the government might find it necessary to conserve and control foods, including canned foods, for national defense purposes. The part played by the Association in the last war and the broad outlines of the problem as to the future were canvassed by Major Logan in his M-Day address at the convention. During the spring, the Division of Statistics, in cooperation with the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, prepared reports relating to canned foods. These reports are available to defense officials, and insofar as they relate to current stocks, have been revised and brought up to date each month by the Association's Division of Statistics. Much of this information has been published by the Department of Commerce in its monthly report "Foodstuffs Around the World" and made available to canners in the INFORMATION LETTER.

In this connection, Secretary Wallace recently stated that, on the agricultural side, it was believed the United States was adequately prepared. For the time being it is not anticipated that specific recommendations either to the canning industry or to individual canners will be necessary. The Association is maintaining close touch with the officials charged with policies and plans, and should additional information be needed by these authorities, it is understood in Washington that the Association will be available to secure it from the industry and to furnish it in collective form. Throughout this work, information concerning the activities of individual canners has not and will not be disclosed.

New Defense Legislation May Affect Canners

It will be recalled that in September the Administrative Council directed a careful study of the possible effect of the outbreak of hostilities and domestic defense activities upon the canning industry and the position of individual canners. A bulletin reviewing the course of events before, during, and following the World War was prepared and widely circulated for the information of members of the industry. A number of contract clauses designed to protect

canners in the event of any rapidly changing conditions were prepared and presented to the industry. (See INFORMATION LETTERS of February 17, 1940, pages 6101-6103, and June 15, 1940, page 6231.) In the INFORMATION LETTER for November 11, 1939, page 6039, the Neutrality Act of 1940 was analyzed and its application to sales of canned foods was explained.

Congressional proposals now under consideration are likely to have at least an indirect effect upon the industry. Provisions of the proposed military conscription bill, relating to the determination of which employees are to be given a "deferred" status because of industrial need, are being carefully followed by the Legislative Committee. With respect to the pending Congressional proposal for Excess Profits Taxes, representatives of the Association have urged upon Congress the necessity for affording some degree of flexibility in determining invested capital upon the basis of earnings in prior years. It is hoped that this legislation as finally enacted will enable a canner to select at least four out of five earlier years as the basis for such determination, and that a protective "ceiling" provision will be included to limit the maximum amount of over-all tax which may be assessed in any single year.

As indicated in reports of Congressional activities in the weekly INFORMATION LETTER, consideration of many of these proposals in the House and Senate may continue for some time. Accordingly, the publication of explanatory analyses indicating their specific effect upon canners is being deferred until final enactment into law.

New Department of Agriculture Publication on Carrot Varieties

"Descriptions of Types of Principal American Varieties of Orange-fleshed Carrots" is the title of Miscellaneous Publication No. 361, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It describes as accurately and definitely as possible the general form or plan of structure of the most important varieties of orange-fleshed carrots grown in the United States, and insofar as possible, information is also given on the relative importance of varieties for specific purposes and geographical regions, their resistance to diseases and insects, and their reaction to different environments. A number of photographs are included.

The Raw Products Bureau does not have copies of this publication for distribution but they may be obtained for 20 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Spray Residue Tolerances

New tolerances for lead and arsenic spray residues on apples and pears have been announced by the Federal Security Agency. The limits set are 0.05 grain of lead per pound, and 0.025 grain of arsenic (as arsenic trioxide) per pound.

The new tolerances, which revise the order of the Secretary of Agriculture of September 19, 1938, are based on the results of a three-year study made by the United States Public Health Service, and are specifically restricted to the lead arsenate residues on apples and pears. They do not extend to other food commodities.

CANNING CROP PROGRESS REPORTS

Agricultural Marketing Service Issues Information on Conditions as of August 1

An appraisal by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the information available on August 1 for four important vegetables for processing—green and wax beans, green peas, sweet corn and tomatoes—indicates that the aggregate tonnage in prospect for 1940 is less than 1 per cent below the 1939 aggregate production of these truck crops and exceeds the 10-year (1929-38) average by 18 per cent.

Indications on August 1 were that sweet corn had suffered more from the spell of hot dry weather than other vegetables for processing. The condition of this crop on that date was still about equal to the 10-year average, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. During the last two weeks of July the conditions of green lima beans also declined somewhat, but largely as a result of an unfavorable planting season in important Atlantic Coast States and not altogether from excessively high temperatures. Insects were inflicting some damage to this crop.

Of the other growing crops the condition on August 1 of tomatoes for manufacture declined slightly while green and wax beans, canning peas, kraut cabbage, and pickling cucumbers showed a slight improvement over the condition of July 15.

The reports on condition and progress of truck crops for commercial processing are as follows:

Green and Wax Bean Prospects Improve

Green and wax bean production prospects for the United States on August 1 were more favorable than were indicated two weeks earlier in the season. The production of 102,400 tons now indicated for 1940 compares with the 1939 production of 94,150 tons and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 81,500 tons. Higher temperatures were reported toward the end of July from points in many of the important late producing States. Timely rains also fell in some of the late States and while these were frequently light and scattered, they aided in providing satisfactory growing conditions for the unharvested crop.

Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Utah failed to share in the more favorable growing conditions that developed near the end of July in most of the other late States. The tonnage of green and wax beans in prospect on August 1 in these four States was somewhat less than was indicated two weeks earlier in the season, largely because thermometer readings mounted to extremely high levels.

The crop in the northern portion of the country is still about a week or 10 days later than usual. In 1939, the Maryland and Pennsylvania cannery operators had passed the peak by July 15 but this season the peak was nearer August 1. Maine packers were not expecting to start operations before August 1; in New York State, advancement of the crop is about 10 days later than usual; Michigan and Wisconsin cannery operators were expecting to start packing between August 5-10 with the possibility that a few early fields of wax beans will be picked in Michigan by August 1. In the Northwest, packing is generally expected to get into full swing early in August. A few fields have already been picked by the end of July.

U. S. Tonnage of Sweet Corn Below Average

The August 1 indications point to a total United States production of 642,800 tons of sweet corn for processing in 1940. This prospective tonnage is 3 per cent less than the 1939 production of 661,100 tons and 5 per cent below the average production of 676,100 tons for the preceding 10-year (1929-38) period. The yield in prospect on August 1 of 1.96 tons per acre compared with 2.66 tons obtained in 1939 and an average for the preceding 10-year (1929-38) period of 2.05 tons per acre.

Droughty conditions that had become a definite menace to the sweet corn crop in the Middlewestern States near mid-July were partially relieved by scattered thunder showers that fell near the end of the month. While these helped revive the crop in portions of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the yields in prospect on August 1 for processing were below average. Canners submitting reports from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio indicated that prospects were less favorable than in surrounding States with insects as well as warm weather menacing their crop.

Extremely hot weather was not confined to the Middlewestern States but extended into New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. In these Eastern States, however, the need for moisture in the soil had not become quite as acute by August 1 as in other parts of the country. Some losses were being inflicted by insects and diseases.

Briefly reviewing the 1940 sweet corn season to date, the Agricultural Marketing Service points out that cannery operators were hindered in planting corn last spring by cool weather and too much rain. In addition to the delay in planting, some of the seed failed to germinate and in some areas, heavy rains either washed out the young corn plants or stunted the development in spots where excess moisture accumulated. Consequently the condition of the corn crop at an early date in the season appeared irregular and has remained much that way to date. The need for moisture by mid-July, insects, and diseases have made further inroads in production prospects as cannery and freezers are approaching the packing season. Maryland packers expected to start harvesting the crop in a limited way by July 31.

Tomatoes Withstand Hot Weather

A total United States production of 1,906,300 tons of tomatoes for processing was in prospect on August 1. The production indicated on August 1 for this season is 5 per cent below the 1939 production of 1,996,800 tons but exceeds the average production of the preceding 10-year (1929-38) period of 1,533,200 tons by 24 per cent.

The 1940 yield of 4.87 tons per acre indicated on August 1 compares with 5.58 tons obtained in 1939 and an average of 4.15 tons per acre for the preceding 10-year (1929-38) period. Yield prospects on August 1 were better than average in all important States except New York and Utah. Reports from New York State indicate that many tomato vines were not developing vigorously and were not heavily set with fruit. In Utah, it is reported that Western Blight is proving a serious menace.

The wave of hot weather that swept over a large part of the United States late in July further lowered the condition of the tomato crop from the relatively favorable mid-July conditions. On August 1, however, it was still above average. Rains and thunder showers that fell in widely scattered areas east of the Rocky Mountains not only had a tendency to relieve the torrid conditions but improved moisture conditions where the rains fell.

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On August 1 additional precipitation was still needed across southern Illinois, central and southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and parts of New Jersey. The need for additional moisture and the high temperatures were causing some of the blossoms to drop off of the vines, sun-scald, and decay. In the Ozarks this year favorable moisture conditions have existed so that the tomato plants have developed quite vigorously, are well set with fruit and the conditions on August 1 were promising. The Kentucky-Tennessee, and the Virginia crops were making satisfactory progress up until July 31, but it is reported additional rains are now needed for the ripening fruit.

Picking tomatoes for the canneries shifted slowly northward through the last two weeks of July. Advancement of the crop north of the Ohio River this season was delayed by cool, wet weather that prevailed through May, June, and early July. Some canneries in the lower Eastern Shore packed in a limited way before the end of July, but it is expected it will be mid-August or later before packing operations are accelerated in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. California tomato processors got their operations into full swing late in July.

Minor Truck Crops Making Seasonal Progress

The condition of green lima beans for canning and freezing declined during the last two weeks of July. This decline up until August 1 was confined to important Atlantic Coast States where the crop was developing somewhat irregularly and the Mexican bean beetles were inflicting some losses. In Michigan and Wisconsin, conditions for the crop improved after July 15 with the advent of a period of warmer weather.

Indications showed the August 1 condition of beets for canning were slightly better than on July 15 and also better than average. All important States except New York shared in the improvement. In New York State it is reported that heavy rains late in July flooded some of the acreage and deposited a layer of silt over some of the fields. Weeds were also making a rapid growth as growers were handicapped in their field work by too much moisture.

Kraut cabbage also showed a slight improvement in condition during late July. Rainfall in the Great Lakes region, where a large portion of the kraut acreage is located, were beneficial. The August 1 indications on the condition of cucumbers for pickles showed practically no change from July 15. Cucumber vines in the important Middlewestern States were approaching the critical stage of development about the middle of July. Timely rains in Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and New York State were reported late in July, and the cucumber vines were making a satisfactory growth. Illinois and Missouri cucumbers were reported to be in the need of additional soil moisture. Advancement of the crop in the Middlewestern States is still nearly two weeks behind schedule. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio it is expected harvesting will not get under way much before August 10, but in the southern part of the country, the pickling crop has practically all been gathered.

In the following tables, compiled from the reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, are given the planted acreages for 1939 and 1940, the yield per acre, and the total production for green and wax beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes:

Snap Beans for Processing

State	Planted Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
			Indicated			
	1939 Acres	1940 Acres	1939 Tons	1940 Tons	1939 Tons	1940 Tons
Maine.....	1,000	1,500	2.6	2.7	2,600	4,000
New York.....	6,800	7,300	1.8	1.6	11,600	11,700
Pennsylvania.....	2,300	2,400	1.8	1.4	3,900	3,400
Delaware.....	800	830	1.3	1.2	1,000	1,000
Maryland.....	10,000	9,800	1.6	1.4	16,000	13,700
Indiana.....	950	500	.8	1.4	800	700
Michigan.....	5,100	5,900	1.6	1.5	7,800	8,800
Wisconsin.....	7,100	7,600	1.6	1.5	11,000	11,400
South Carolina.....	400	300	1.0	1.0	400	300
Tennessee.....	2,700	2,750	1.1	1.5	3,000	4,100
Mississippi.....	1,700	1,800	1.4	.8	2,100	900
Arkansas.....	2,600	2,400	1.1	1.5	2,500	3,600
Louisiana.....	1,300	900	1.0	1.2	1,300	1,100
Colorado.....	840	1,000	3.4	2.9	2,900	2,900
Utah.....	680	900	3.6	2.7	2,300	2,400
Washington.....	1,000	1,150	4.4	4.5	4,600	5,200
Oregon.....	1,850	2,480	4.8	6.0	9,400	14,900
California.....	420	300	3.2	4.0	1,300	1,000
Other States.....	6,230	7,630	1.5	1.4	9,650	10,700
Total U. S.	53,670	57,500	1.78	1.78	94,150	102,400

Sweet Corn for Processing

State	Planted Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
			Indicated			
	1939 Acres	1940 Acres	1939 Tons	1940 Tons	1939 Tons	1940 Tons
Maine.....	6,400	8,200	3.7	3.2	23,700	26,200
New Hampshire.....	120	410	3.4	2.8	400	1,100
Vermont.....	1,000	1,150	2.8	2.2	2,600	2,500
New York.....	17,800	22,000	2.7	2.0	46,400	44,000
Pennsylvania.....	10,500	11,800	1.8	1.8	19,400	21,200
Delaware.....	700	1,000	2.0	1.8	1,400	1,800
Maryland.....	25,300	30,400	2.1	1.9	53,100	57,800
Ohio.....	17,000	20,400	2.3	1.7	38,200	34,700
Indiana.....	35,300	44,100	2.1	1.3	73,500	57,300
Illinois.....	42,200	57,400	3.0	1.5	124,500	86,100
Michigan.....	1,500	3,000	1.1	1.1	2,300	3,300
Wisconsin.....	22,000	30,800	2.1	2.2	44,900	67,800
Minnesota.....	40,800	53,400	3.8	2.6	151,200	138,800
Iowa.....	15,000	24,000	2.7	2.1	41,000	50,400
Nebraska.....	2,100	3,000	1.4	1.4	2,800	4,200
Tennessee.....	1,700	2,700	3.2	2.9	5,400	7,800
Washington.....	3,200	3,300	3.4	2.8	11,000	9,200
Oregon.....	1,900	1,800	2.2	2.3	3,900	4,100
Other States.....	7,030	9,850	2.4	2.5	15,400	24,500
Total U. S.	251,610	328,710	2.66	1.96	661,100	642,800

Tomatoes for Processing

State	Planted Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
			Indicated			
	1939 Acres	1940 Acres	1939 Tons	1940 Tons	1939 Tons	1940 Tons
New York.....	19,500	20,300	8.8	6.8	171,600	138,000
New Jersey.....	30,500	29,900	6.0	5.9	197,300	176,400
Pennsylvania.....	18,600	18,000	7.4	5.7	131,000	102,600
Delaware.....	8,000	8,700	4.3	4.1	33,500	35,700
Maryland.....	45,700	41,100	4.2	3.7	191,100	152,100
Virginia.....	19,300	20,700	3.3	3.5	57,400	72,400
Ohio.....	25,000	24,000	7.7	6.7	184,800	160,800
Indiana.....	74,000	74,000	5.0	4.7	361,500	347,800
Illinois.....	6,900	7,600	5.8	4.6	38,900	35,000
Michigan.....	5,800	4,500	6.8	6.5	37,400	29,200
Iowa.....	4,500	4,700	4.8	4.9	22,000	23,000
Missouri.....	8,900	16,600	2.0	2.4	15,400	39,800
Kentucky.....	2,900	3,600	2.5	2.6	6,500	9,400
Tennessee.....	5,300	6,900	1.4	2.5	7,000	17,200
Arkansas.....	10,300	17,500	1.9	2.6	13,700	45,500
Colorado.....	2,350	2,800	7.5	6.2	16,500	17,900
Utah.....	6,200	7,300	9.8	6.8	60,800	49,600
California.....	57,640	63,950	6.6	6.0	380,400	383,700
Other States.....	20,040	19,390	3.5	3.6	69,400	70,200
Total U. S.	371,430	391,630	5.58	4.87	1,096,800	1,096,300

TOMATOES: SPRAYING VS. DUSTING**Ohio Reports Results with Early and Delayed Applications**

Experiments on tomato plants designed to test the relative effectiveness of various materials applied both as sprays and as dusts for control of defoliating diseases, in applications begun before leaf spot appeared and after it had gained a foothold on plants of the canning crop, were conducted by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster last year and a report of the results is contained in Ohio Experiment Station Bimonthly Bulletin for May-June, 1940.

It is stated in this report that some of the new dust mixtures consisting of certain of the fixed copper compounds, flour, and talc or some other suitable filler, may be expected to give as good or better results when used on Bordeaux-sensitive plants, such as tomato, than does the older copper-lime dust. That these new dusts may be applied to advantage during more hours of the day than is possible with the copper-lime mixture is another point in favor of their use where dusting equipment must be used a maximum number of hours each day.

The average yield from plots treated with five applications of dust, beginning on July 10 (early dusts), was 19.8 tons per acre, and this was significantly better (1.2 tons required for significance) than that obtained with early spraying or delayed dusting or spraying. Leaf spot was definitely more severe by September 1 on those plots where dusting or spraying was delayed until August 1 than on those treated for the first time on July 10. This relative severity was reflected in smaller final yields on October 5 from the delayed treatments.

The use of five applications of spray or dust gave an average increase in yield over untreated plots of approximately 3.4 tons per acre. With an estimated cost of \$3.00 per acre per application and with grade No. 1 tomatoes at \$13.50 a ton, a net return of about \$30 per acre was obtained in this experiment by the varied disease control programs used.

No one of the six copper-containing materials used in this experiment gave results which were significantly better than those from another when the average yields of all four treatment schedules were considered.

It is further stated that either dusts or sprays are more effective in controlling Septoria leaf spot of tomatoes if applied ahead of the first infection period. Dusting with the fixed coppers may be expected to give satisfactory results if the applications are properly timed and sufficient material is used during periods when atmospheric conditions are suitable for dusting.

The Raw Products Bureau of the Association has a few copies of Ohio Experiment Station Bimonthly Bulletin for May-June, 1940, that are available to members on request.

Veterans' Bureau Asks Bids on Canned Foods

The Veterans' Administration of Washington, D. C., has asked for bids, to be opened September 9, on 2,650 cases (6 No. 10 cans) of canned huckleberries. Deliveries are to be made to supply depots at Perryville, Maryland; San Francisco, and Chicago of specified quantities.

The Administration also has requested bids to be opened September 11 on a number of canned vegetables as follows:

Beets: 9400 cases (6 No 10 cans). Carrots: 3400 cases (6 No. 10 cans). Sweet potatoes: 1800 cases (24 No. 2½ cans). Sauerkraut: 7750 cases (6 No. 10 cans). Pumpkin: 1900 cases (6 No. 10 cans).

Bids to be opened September 9 are requested on 4,600 cases (6 No. 10 cans) of canned lye hominy.

Hearing Scheduled September 11 On Proposal to Amend Tomato Catsup Standards

A public hearing will be held on September 11 to consider the proposal to amend the standard of identity for tomato catsup so as to permit the use of sodium benzoate as an optional ingredient in this food, the Federal Security Agency announced last week. This standard was promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and was published in the *Federal Register* of July 29.

All interested persons are invited to attend. Evidence may be presented in person, by representatives, or by affidavit. Affidavits will be received up to the date of the hearing and should be addressed to Walter G. Green, Jr., Federal Security Agency, Room 2240, South Bldg., Washington, D. C. Lack of opportunity for cross-examination will be considered in the case of affidavits.

The changes proposed in the standard that was published in the *Federal Register* of August 10 are as follows:

§ 53.010 Catsup, Ketchup, Catchup—Identity: Labeling of Optional Ingredients. Add the following sentence to (a) (3):

"There may be added as a preservative, benzoate of soda not in excess of $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent by weight of the total contents."

Insert in paragraph (b) preceding the sentence reading "Wherever the name 'Catsup,' 'Ketchup' or 'Catchup' appears on the label, etc.," the following sentence: "If benzoate of soda is used, the label shall bear the statement 'Contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent benzoate of soda.'"

Canadian Canned Fruit and Vegetable Regulations Amended—Some Standards Revised

As announced in the INFORMATION LETTER of August 3, 1940, page 6288, a number of changes have been made in the Canadian Meat and Canned Foods Act effective January 1, 1941. According to the Division of Tariffs of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, these changes partially revise the standards for specified canned fruits and vegetables, and establish standards for apple juice, apple chips, and asparagus cuttings.

A copy of the amended regulations is on file in the Division of Foreign Tariffs and information on specified products will be furnished upon request to that Division or to the National Canners Association. The Division of Foreign Tariffs has an extra copy of the regulations that the Association can obtain for loaning to canners requesting it.

In *Commerce Reports* for August 17, will appear an analysis of the changes in the amended regulations affecting canned fruits and vegetables. This analysis follows:

In addition to the standards provided for apple juice, apple chips, and asparagus cuttings, changes were made in the standards for apple sauce, tomato juice, puree, pulp, catsup

and paste; dehydrated and evaporated apple slices and rings, and dehydrated, evaporated or dried vegetables, and in the moisture content of such vegetables.

Some changes were made in size designations of cans and the manner of showing such designations for specified products. If products are packed in water, the words "In water" must appear on the label.

If declared on the label, fruits intended for remanufacturing purposes may contain one permitted preservative, and, if declared, purified calcium chloride may be used to firm tomatoes, but in no case to be more than 0.05 per cent (calculated as anhydrous calcium chloride) of the weight of the finished canned product. If calcium chloride is used, it must be indicated on the label in letters $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in height, if over 10 ounces, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch if 10 ounces or less. Where artificial flavor is used in a product, it must also be shown in letters of the heights indicated. The following permitted artificial colors have been added to the regulations: "22 yellow A B" and "61 yellow O B".

The requirement of an indication of the salt content in sauerkraut is omitted. Peas not meeting prescribed grades may be labeled "Peas for soup stock". The venting of containers of food products is prohibited.

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

Total stocks of all varieties of frozen fruits were increased during July by 29,387,000 pounds, according to the monthly cold storage report published by the Agricultural Marketing Service. August 1 holdings of frozen fruits totaling 150,280,000 pounds were 18,144,000 pounds heavier than those of a year earlier.

Stocks of all varieties of frozen vegetables reported totaled 71,774,000 pounds. The net increase during July was 19,086,000 pounds and this increase was largely accounted for by green and wax beans, with 1,528,000 pounds, green peas with 17,612,000 pounds, and unclassified varieties with 801,000 pounds. Other items remained about the same as July 1 or indicated slight decreases.

The following table, compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service, shows stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables in cold storage on August 1, 1940, as compared with previous dates.

Commodity	August 1, 1939	July 1, 1940	August 1, 1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN FRUITS			
Blackberries	2,004	2,665	3,776
Blueberries	2,621	2,159	1,794
Cherries	22,021	8,499	21,136
Young, Logan, Boysen, etc.	4,474	2,351	3,529
Raspberries	11,532	4,738	13,324
Strawberries	51,001	55,177	56,006
Other fruits	14,905	12,065	13,913
Classification not reported	23,578	32,639	36,802
Total	132,136	120,803	150,280
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	6,472	7,438	7,138
Beans, lima	8,087	8,300	8,388
Beans, green and wax	6,312	3,781	5,309
Broccoli, green	941	1,133	1,047
Corn, sweet	4,462	4,292	4,064
Peas, green	28,040	17,978	35,590
Spinach	2,909	4,682	4,328
Other vegetables	1,911	2,043	2,068
Classification not reported	4,062	2,441	3,242
Total	63,286	52,688	71,774

American Iron and Steel Institute Issues Press Statement on Present Supply of Tin

The American Iron and Steel Institute released a press statement on August 13 concerning the present supply of tin in the United States. The press statement was headed "Tin Shortage Not Expected Here Though Supply Comes from Abroad," and is as follows:

American producers of tin plate do not share the fears recently voiced in some circles that this country faces the possibility of a shortage of tin which might cause curtailment of tin plate consumption and force the use of substitutes, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

While no definite figures are available on aggregate stocks of tin held by members of the tin plate industry or in transit to them, leading producers are confident that the situation is comfortable. They foresee no important disturbing developments in the outlook.

That is the prevailing view despite recent events in the Far East which have cast a shadow over the future control of the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China. Both of these possessions have rich tin ore deposits and they supply the United States with a substantial part of its tin.

The opinion is common that even if those colonial possessions were to pass out of the control of the empires to which they now belong, the new rulers would be no less eager to sell tin. It is one of the most valuable metals of the world and gives any country controlling supplies of it an important foreign trade asset. The United States as a great market for tin is not likely to be overlooked by those who have it to sell.

The major use for tin plate is for the manufacture of tin cans for packing food, beer and other products. Tin plate is produced by applying a coating of tin upon the flat rolled product of the steel industry, known as black plate.

Numerous suggestions have been made for possible ways by which the use of tin could be curtailed. One suggestion is for the use of a lighter coating of tin in the production of tin plate. Another is for the use of lacquer or enamel on black plate as a substitute for the coating of tin.

Both of these methods are regarded by many can manufacturers as unsatisfactory for all purposes, particularly the packing of food. Full protection is essential for packed food, especially if it remains in the can for a considerable period before being consumed. Such protection is uncertain with lighter coatings and is either impractical or too expensive with substitutes for tin.

Meanwhile, with the government going ahead with its plan for purchasing 75,000 tons of tin for a national reserve and with tin plate producers more confident of their ability to maintain their own respective supplies, any fears of a shortage of tin do not appear to be well founded.

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